DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Vol. V.] Saturdag den 5den July, 1817. [No. 27.

DE Vice Admiraal Gouverneur Generaal en Raden van Policie van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden.

Allen den genen die deze zullen zien ofte hooren lezen, salut! doen te weten:

Nademaal die aankomst alhier te lande van arme en behoeftige vreemelingen, die geene wyze van bestaan of middelen hebben om zig te onderhouden, geen nut aan de kolonie toebrengt, maar wel integendeel tot last van dezelve strekken moet; zoo is het, dat wÿ nodig geoordeeld hebben alle Schippers van vaartuigen ten strikste te verbieden, zoo als zÿ verboden worden bÿ deze geene vreemdelingen, die arm en behoeftig zÿn, en geene wÿze van bestaan of middelen hebben om zig zelven te onderhouden, het zÿ met of zonder paspoorten in hunne onderhebbende vaartuigen alhier te lande aan te brengen; zullende de schippers, welke diergelÿke perzonen op dit eiland aanbrengen, gehouden zÿn dezelve wederom weg te voeren, of de kosten tot derzelver verzending te betalen, gelÿk ook dezelve zoo lang zy op dit eiland zullen moeten vertoeven te onderhouden of de kosten daartoe te voldoen, alle welke kosten by wanbetaling en niet voldoening derzelven, door het Officie Fiscaal bÿ parate executie zullen ingevorderd worden.

Aldus gearresteerd in de Raads vergadering gehouden op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam op Curaçao den 17den Junÿ 1817, het vierde jaar zÿner Majesteits regering.

De Gouverneur Generaal en Raden vornoemd.

(was getekend) A. KIKKERT.

Ter ordonnantie van dezelve,

(was getekend) W. PRINCE.
Secretaris.

Gepubliceerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in Willem Stad den 18den daaropvolgende.

(was getd.) W. PRINCE, Secretaris.

Publeike Inschrÿving.

Curaçao, 1sten July, 1817.

INGEVOLGE authorisatie van zyne Excellentie den Vice Admiraal A. Kikkert, Gouverneur Generaal van Curaçao en onderhorige Eilanden, Commandeur der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c. &c.

Zal den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien, Ridder der Militaire Willems Orde, &c. &c. by inschryving aan den meestbiedende verkopen.

Ongeveer Vyftien Duizend Guldens Hollandsch Courant in Wisselbrieven; te trekken door Zyne Excellentie voornoemd op en betaalbaar by het departement van Koophandel en Kolonien in 's Hage, alle op twee maanden na zigt, zynde voor Vivres, &c. &c. ten dienst der Militaire Garnisoen sedert primo January tot ultimo Juny 1817.

De inleevering der Billetten van inschryving zal kunnen geschieden van heden af tot uiterlyk Maandag 7den July 1817, 's middags ten 12 uuren, aan het Bureau van my Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd

Zullende het antwoord op dezelve, ter zelve plaatse gegeven worden op den 8sten July 1817.

Den Raad Contrarolleur Generaal der Finantien voornoemd,

NUBOER.

Curaçao, 1sten July, 1817.

NAAR AMSTERDAM EN ROTTERDAM.

Zal in de loop van deze maand van hier vertrekken het schip

De EENDRAGT,

Kapt A. A. VAN DER CRAB,

Iemand eenige goederen te laden, of iets ten lasten van gemelde bodem te vorderen hebbende, gelieve zich voor den 12 deze te vernoegen by gemelde Kapitein, dewelke insgelyks aan alle zyne debiteuren verzoekt om voor dien tyd hunne schuld te voldoen.

A. A. VAN DER CRAB.

Fiscaals's Kantoor, 4den July, 1817.

DE ondergeteekende als daar toe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gequalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor deze en volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden als—

De Fransche Broden 12, en
De Ronde Broden 13 oncen,
Op pœne als by publicatie is gestatueerd.
Per order van den Raad Fiscaal.

P. HOCHE Eerste Klerk.

Curaçao den 23sten Juny 1817.

DE ondergeteekende brengt hiermede ter kennis van de respective inwoners des Eilands, dat hy met toestemming van zyne Excellentie, den Gouverneur generaal, onder het opzigt der Schoolcommissie eene School, of een instituut voor de jeugd, aan de overzyde der haven heeft opgerigt, en onderwys geeft in de Hollandsche en Fransche talen, benevens in de aardryks en geschiedkunde,—ook in het lezen, schryven, rekenen, en in het geen verder tot eene goede opvoeding behoort. De ondergeteekende vleit zich de hiertoe noodige bekwaamheden te bezitten, daar hy van zyne jeugd af op het vak van opvoeding zich toegelegd, en op eenige der voornaamste kostscholen en instituten in Nederland reeds gefungeerd heeft, ook daartoe behoorlyk is geëxamineerd en bekwaam gekeurd geworden; bevelende hy zich dus allen ouderen en voogden ten beste aan, dewelke hunne kinderen en pupillen in gemelde wetenschappen wenschen onderwezen te hebben.

P. PHOEL.

UIT HET ENGELSCH.

WREEDHEID JEGENS EEN BRITSCHE ONDERDAAN.

Slechts maar weinige maanden zÿn er verlopen, dat het Britsche gouvernement, in de gedrongen noodzakelÿkheid zich bevond, om het recht der Britsche onderdanen te handhaven, door exemplare kastÿdingen uitteoefenen tegen de algerÿnsche dieven; ingevalle het recht nog levendig in werking mogte zÿn om beledigingen elders gepleegd, mede exemplaarlÿk te straffen; zal zulks moeten plaats vinden aan *koning Hendrik van Haÿte.*—Deze zwarte vent had de euvelmoed om een Britsche onderdaan in de gevangenis te sluiten, niet alleen, maar ook, dadelÿk te doen pÿnigen met het duim schroeven, op eene beschuldiging dat hÿ over politieke onderwerpen zou geschreven hebben, ingevolge het request door den beleedigde, zÿnde de heer Davison, aan het parlements huis der gemeente, gepresenteerd. Wÿ vermeenen niet te betwisten het recht eener judicieele procedure van een negers gouvernement wegens het gevangen nemen van een blank man, want het gouvernement van een zwarte heeft even zoo goed het recht om behoedmiddelen ter beveiliging aantenemen, dan eenig andere regeering, en volgens de wetten te straffen allen die de wetten overtreden; maar, wÿ ontkennen volstrekt dat eenig gouvernement de magt heeft om een Britsche onderdaan op *Torture* te brengen; en wÿ zullen grotelÿks te leur worden gesteld als er geene krachtdadige maatregelen aangewend worden, om den Heer Koning Hendrik te informeeren dat hÿ voortaan niet zal gepermitteerd worden Engelsche onderdanen te mishandelen.

Een Jamaica papier van den 16de Maÿ, zegt: dat reeds aldaar een brief met de Packet was ontvangen, melding doende door goeden hand: Dat het Gouvernement vastgesteld had, een oorlogs fregat te zenden naar kaap Henrÿ (voorheen kaap François) om opheldering en Satisfactie te eischen van Christofphe Nopens de onmenschlÿke behandeling aan de Heer Davison.

Christophe is geweest een gemeene plantagie's aaf van 't eiland St. Christophel, daar op zÿne eigenlÿke naam verkregen heeft.

Een narree is ter tafel van het Lager Huis overgelegd geworden, de officieele waar de der uitvoer van Groot Britanjen zedert het jaar 1792 tot 1816, beiden ingerekend, meldende. Hieruit blÿkt dat haar uitvoer aanhoudend elk achtereenvolgende jaar van den oorlog vermeerderde, en dat zÿ in het jaar 1815 het verwonderens waardig bedrag van £44,053,455 bereikte.

Wonderlÿke Anecdote.—Extract van een brief van Benares, Maÿ 6, 1816:—"Daar gÿ mÿ meld van landaardsche gewoonten en manieren te willen hooren, moet ik u melden van zeker kaerel die onlangs te Calcuta opgehangen is geworden, en voor eene misdaad geleden heeft, waarvan ik geloof nimmer te Europa gehoort is geworden: Hÿ was een wonderbaare zwemmer en duikelaar, en was gewoon de GHAU'S en plaatsen alwaar de vrouwen in de rivier gewoon waren te baden, te verkeeren. Hÿ maakte zÿn weg in den afgrond van het water tot dat hÿ digt bÿ hun geraakte, en dan een hunner bÿ de beenen vattende sleepte hun uit hoofde hunner cieraden onder water; want de dames van dit land baden altoos in hnnne waardigste cieraden en paarlen. Ter zelfder tÿd werden de nieuwspapieren met veele gruwelÿke verhalen van kaimans die de baders wegvoerden, gevuld, en een ieder sprak van deeze monsters en vreesde hun, zonder dat ooit een hunner door iemand gezien werdt. Ten laatsten ontwikkelde een meisje zich uit zÿne greep, rees tot de top van het water en schreeuwde dat het geen beest maar een MENSCH was! Hÿ werdt toen gevangen en bekende dusdanig zeven jaren gehandelt te hebben, van het getal zÿner slachtoffers had hÿ geen rekening gehouden."

Curaçao 4den July 1817.

TE KOOP.

ONTVANGEN door den ondergetekende Twee Paren Sterke Americaansche Wielen voor Osse Karren

PETER VANSTEENBERGH.

Curaçao den 4den July 1817.

KAPITEIN JAN BARTELS voerende het koopvardy schip Carolina, zal zonder uitstel van hier naar Amsterdam vertrekken den 21sten dezer maand; alle de geene die aangemelde schip of kapitein eenige vordering hebben, of aan dezelven verschuldigt zyn worden verzogt opgave en betaaling te doen uiterlyk voor den 14den dezer maand ten Comptoire van den ondergeteekend.

Ook word hierby bekent gemaak dat er een brief zak met gemelde schip zal opgemaak worden ter Secretary dezes Eiland.

J. H. SCHIELING.

Curaçao, 20sten Juny, 1817.

EEN ieder wordt gewaarschouwd geen crediet te geven aan de Equipagie van het brik schip de Stad Hamburg, zullende niets betaald worden door F. L. BEENS,

Kapitein van bovengemelde brik.

Curaçao, den 6den Juny 1817.

DE ondergetekende, Procureur en Be Edege Translateur in vreemde Talen, zyn Kantoor van de Breede Straat naar het Fort Amsterdam verplaatst hebbende, adverteerd zyn vrienden en het publiek dat hy aldaar hunne bevelens als naar gewoonte, in beiden vakken zal afwagten.

M. RICARDO.

Coracoa, June 17, 1817.

THE public are cautioned not to trust any of the Crew of the American schr. Friendship, of Philadelphia, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by

EDWARD SHAIN.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaart zederd onze laatste

INGEKLAARD—JUNY.

30.	golet Fisgig, Ostolaza,	Puerto Cabello
	—— Francisca Paula, Levy,	Coro
	brik Almilo, Smit,	Amsterdam

JULY.

3.	golet Adventure, Sterling,	Puerto Cabello
	—— Twee Vrienden, Simon,	St. Thomas

UITGEKLAARD—JUNY.

28.	golet Cleantis, Diedenhoven,	Sp. kust
	bark Elizabeth, Lacle,	Samana
30.	—— Toevaling, Frolyk,	Aruba

JULY.

1.	golet Goede Hoop, Naar,	Spaansche kust
	brik Fortuna, Jansen,	Amsterdam
3.	bark St. Jean, Huref,	Martinique
4.	—— Fortuin, Hansen,	Puerto Cabello

Zyner majesteits brik Daphne naar Patria vertrokken zynde, is het zeer te wenschen, dat een ander geschikte oorlogsvaartuig, binnen kort, haar vervangen zal, deels om het respect voor de Nederlandsche vlag in de zeeen binnen den omtrek onzer nabuurschap, optehouden; en ook, ter bescherming van de vaart en handel dryvende belangen onzer Eilanden, tegens het plegen van velerlei ongeregeldheden, door openbare schenders van het recht der volken, aan wien, de eer en waardigheid als onafhanglyke natien, erkentlyk is toekomende. En, wy kunnen niet nalaten hierby te voegen, dat den overste Coertzen, ten dien opzichten, kennelyke blyken van braafheid en plicht betrachting, betoond heeft.

Men zegt, dat zyne majesteits linie schip *de Prins van Oranje*, den overbrenger van verscheiden der aanzienlyke ambtsperzonen beneevens het Nederlandsche Garnizoen alhier; is bestemd naar de Oostindien, vermoedelyk, ook ter geryflyke transporteering van krygsvolk:—En, dat kapitein Engelbertus Lucas, met een korvet voor dit Eiland, verwacht wordt.

Het Amsterdamsche koopvaardy brik de *Drie Gebroeders* capitein J. Hillebrands herwaards bestemd, is door een zware storm in April ll. (wanneer verscheiden vaartuigen schipbreuk geleden hebben) op de Zuiderzee verongelukt, doch, de lading deels geborgen zynde, hebben de reeders van de gesloopt wordende Drie Gebroeders, een ander brigantein gekocht, die op de eigen naam en met dezelfde schipper en equipage, de reize zal vervolgen.

Het volgende berigt is in omloop geweest in dit eiland, gedurende het grootste gedeelte van de tegenwoordige week, ontvangen zoo wy geloven van Puerto Cabello, en daar wy eeniglyk van mondelinge berigten hebben, stellen wy dit onze lezers enkel als een los berigt voor.—Eene paketboot, wordt er gezegd, is te La Guayra van Cadix aangekomen, berigten brengende dat eenige bewegingen hebben plaats gehad in Catalonie en Navarre, ingevolge van den eisch der inwoners dezer plaatzen, de herstelling begeerende van de Cortezende Constutie, zoo als dezelve bestond gedurende de gevangeneming van Koning Ferdinand. Het is te scuroomen, dat de Constitution alisten in Zuid Amerika niet lang zullen sammelen zich vry te verklaren.

Er wordt verteld, dat generaal Morillo, op een berigt te Cumana door een soldaat ontvangen, die zeide zelf een deserteur van de Patriotten te zyn, doch die door Morino was afgezonden, om den generaal te bedriegen, hem vertellende van de vermoedelyke staat der Independente armee die alleen omtrent 500 man slecht geequipeerd bedroeg, zyn volk tot eene dadelyk en decisive slag opriep; Hy marscheerde uit die stad aan het hoofd van 2,000 man zyner versche troepen, met het grootste vertrouwen van eene goeden uitslag. De Independenten veinsden te retireeren, terwyl 3000 derzelver zich in hinderlaag leyden. De koningsgezinden die reekenden de aanvallers te zyn, werden zelven aangevallen en omsingeld, verscheidenen van hun werden in stukken gehouwen, behalve 500 gevangenen die zy in de handen der Patriotten lieten. De generaal Morillo, en de tweede na hem in bevel, ontsnapten door de vlucht en kwamen drie dagen daarna in de stad Cumana. Het toneel der actie wordt gezegd te hebben plaats gehad te Cumanoco, waar de Patriotten eene voordeelige positie bezetten.

Hedendaagsche Boekaniers.—Brieven van de West Indien melden de aldaar heerschende vreeze en verontwaardiging over de plunderingen aan den handel gepleegd, en het bloed dagelyks door de burgers van onzydig Amerika in Americaansche gebouw de en uitgeruste vaartuigen, onder het dekzel van de onerkende vlag der revolutionaire zamenspannelingen van Zuid Amerika, vergoten. De Gouverneur van verscheidene eilanden hebben, zeggen zy, grote representaties hier over aan de Europische souvereinen gemaakt, en begeren middelen van hun, om deeze roveryen te staken, dewelke anders het etabliseeren eenernieuwe Algiers op de Spaansche Kust, ten gevolge moet hebben. Het wordt door Amerikanen in de eilanden gevreest dat de eerlyke handel van de V. S. in vergelding der roveryen van deeze beroemde Amerikanen, te gronde zal gebragt worden.

De Havanasche papieren melden menigvuldige bloedige rencontres tusschen de Spaansche vaartuigen welke aldaar aankomen, en kapers geheel en al door Amerikanen bemand—*Amerikaansche papier.*

His Majesty's brig Daphne, captain F. Coertzen, having departed for Europe, it is to be hoped that another vessel of war will shortly supply her place, in order to protect the mercantile interests of our islands from the depredations committed by piratical vessels on the property of individuals; and we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without mentioning the very able protection afforded by captain Coertzen to our commerce upon all occasions during the period he remained on this station, and in particular to our commercial intercourse with the Spanish Main.

It is said that His Majesty's ship of the line, Prince of Orange, the vessel which conveyed hither many of the civil officers of government, and the troops now forming the garrison of this colony, is destined for the East Indies, to carry troops to some of our possessions in that quarter of the world. It is also added that capt. Engelbertus Lucas is expected here with a sloop of war to remain on this station.

The brig Drie Gebroeders, captain Hillebrands, from Amsterdam bound to this island, was unfortunately cast away in the Zuiderzee, in April last, in a heavy storm, when many other vessels were likewise wrecked. Part of the cargo being saved, the owners of the Drie Gebroeders had purchased another brig, which vessel will bring the property out here.

The following intelligence has been current in this island during the greater part of the present week, received, we believe, from Puerto Cabello, and as we have only collected it from verbal information, we present the same to our Readers merely as a report: A packet, it is said, had arrived at La Guayra from Cadiz, bringing accounts of some commotion having taken place in Catalonia and Navarre, in consequence of the inhabitants of these places desiring the reëstablishment of the Cortes and Constitution such as they existed during the imprisonment of king Ferdinand in France. It is apprehended that the Constitutionalits in South America will not be long in declaring themselves.

It is said also, that General Morillo, upon being informed at Cumana by a soldier, calling himself a deserter from the Patriots, but who had been dispatched by Mariño to deceive the General, that the precarious state of the Independent army, which amounted only to about 500 men, poorly equipped, called for an immediate and decisive blow, marched from that city at the head of 2,000 of his fresh troops, with the greatest assurance of success. The Independents feigned a retreat, while 3000 of them were placed in ambuscade. The Royalits, who calculated upon being the assailants, were themselves assailed and surrounded, many of whom were cut to pieces, besides leaving 500 prisoners in the hands of the Patriots. Gen. Morillo and his second in command escaped by flight, and arrived three days after at the city of Cumana. The scene of action is said to have been Cumanacoa, where the Patriots occupied an advantageous position.

An account has been laid on the table of the House of Commons, stating the official value of the exports, from Great Britain, from the year 1792 to 1817, both inclusive. By this it appears that her exports have increased almost progressively during each successive year of the war, and that in the year 1815, they had reached the surprising amount of 44,053,455l.

LOSS OF THE HARPOONER.

The following affecting narrative of the melancholy disaster, has been sent by one of the survivors:—

"On the 26th October, detachments of the 4th Royal Veteran Battalion and their famalies, with a few belonging to other corps in Canada, in all 383, embarked on board the ship Harpooner, Joseph Bryant master, and sailed from Quebec on the afternoon of the 27th, bound to Deptford; in charge of capt. Prime. On the passage to the Gulph of St. Lawrence, moderate weather and favourable winds prevailed; but on arriving in the Gulph the weather proved boisterous, and the wind contrary; not a sight of land, nor an observation of the sun, could be depended upon for several days. On Sunday evening, November 10, a few minutes after 9 o'clock, the second Mate, on watch, called out "the ship's aground," at which time she lightly struck on the outermost rock of St. Shotts in the Island of Newfoundland. She beat over, and proceeded a short distance, when she struck again and filled; encircled among rocks, and the wind blowing strong, the night dark, and a very heavy sea, she soon fell over on her larboard beam-ends; and, to heighten the terror and alarm, it was perceived a lighted candle had communicated fire to some spirits, in the master's cabin, which in the confusion, was with difficulty extinguished. The ship still driving over the rocks, her masts were cut away, by which some men were carried overboard. The vessel drifted over near the high rocks toward the main. In this situation every one became terrified; the suddeness of the sea rushing in, carried away the births and staunceons between decks, when men, women and children were drowned, and many were killed by the force with which they were driven against the baggage, casks, and staves, which floated below. All that possibly could, got upon deck, but, from the crowd and confusion that prevailed, the orders of the officers and master to the soldiers and seamen were unavailing—death staring every one in the face—the ship striking on the rocks as though she would instantly upset! The screeching and pressing of the people to the starboard side was so violent, that several were much hurt. About eleven o'clock, the boats on the deck were washed overboard by a heavy sea; but even from the commencement of the disaster, the hopes of any individual being saved were but very slight, and, from this circumstance, combined with it appearing that the bottom of the ship was separating from the upper deck, while the surf beat over her most violently, it was considered as impossible. From this time until four o'clock the next morning, all on the wreck were anxiously praying for the light of day to break upon them; the boat from the stern was lowered down, when the first mate and four seamen, at the risk of their lives pushed off to the shore; they with difficulty affected a landing upon the main land, behind a high rock, nearest to where the stern of the vessel had been driven. They were soon out of sight, and it was feared they were lost, but it was so ordained by Providence, these deserving men, in scrambling up the rocks, made their appearance! they hailed us from the top, and reported their situation, saying to return was impossible, as the boat was staved: the log line was thrown from the wreck, with a hope that they might lay hold of it, but darkness, and the tremenduous surf that beat, rendered it impracticable. During this awful time of suspense it occurred to the master, the possibility of sending a line to them by a dog; the animal was brought aft, and thrown into the sea with a line tied round his middle, and with it he swam towards the rock upon which the mate and seamen were standing.

It impossible to describe the sensations which were excited at seeing this faithful dog struggling with the waves, and, reaching the summit of the rock, dashed back again by the surf into the sea, until, at length, by his exertions, he arrived with the line; one end of which being on board, a stronger rope was hauled and fastened to the rock, and by this rope the seamen were enabled to drag on shore from the wreck a number of souls. At about six o'clock in the morning of the 11th, the first person was landed by this means, and, afterwards, by an improvement in rigging the rope and placing each individual in slings, they were with greater facility extricated from the wreck; but during the passage thither, it was with the utmost difficulty that the unfortunate sufferers could maintain their hold, as the sea beat over them; some were dragged to the shore in a state of insensibil ty:— Lieutenant Wilson was lost, being unable to hold on the rope with his hands; he was twice struck by the sea, fell backwards, out of the slings, and after swimming for a considerable time amongst the floating wreck, when he was struck on the head, and perished. Many who threw then selves overboard, trusting to their safety by swimming, were lost: they were dashed to pieces by the surf on the rocks, or by the floating of the wreck.

"About half one o'clock, on the afternoon of the 11th, about thirty persons were saved by the rope, several of whom were hurt and maimed. At this period the sea beat incessantly over the wreck, and it being evident the deck was separating, the only means of saving the distressed sufferers failed; for the rope, by constant working, and by swinging across the sharp rock, was cut in two: From that hour, there being no means of replacing the rope, the spectacle became more than ever terrific; the sea beating over the wreck with greater violence, washed numbers overboard; their heartrending cries and lamentations were such as cannot be expressed—families, fathers, mothers and children clinging together! The wreck breaking up, the stern from midships and forecastle, precipitated all on it into one common destruction. Under these melancholy circumstances, *two hundred and six souls perished*, and the survivors have to lament the loss of dear relatives and friends.

"The officers and men of the Royal Veteran Battalion, who were returning home after a long and arduous service in Canada, and other remote climates have now lost their all—the savings of many years, what they had looked upon with a pleasing hope of making themselves and their families comfortable with, or retiring from the service of the king and their country. By this unfortunate event the orphan daughter of Surgeon Armstrong lost her father, mother, brother and two sisters; and the wife and surviving daughter of Lt. Wilson are left wholly destitute. The disaster was so sudden and unlooked for, that not an article of baggage was saved; not even money, of which some had considerable sums, the produce of their effects sold in Quebec, which were paid for in guineas, on account of bills of exchange being attended with a loss of seven and a helf per cent. for immediately after the ship struck she bilged and filled, drowning some who, from motives of humanity, attempted to secure articles of dress for the distressed females, who were hurried on deck in an undressed state.

"The rock which the survivors were hauled upon was about 100 feet above the water, surrounded at the flowing of the tide, it being high water soon after the latter of them was saved, it was found impossible for these distressed objects to be got over to the main land until the next morning: on the top of this rock they were obliged to remain during the whole night without shelter, food, or nourishment, exposed to wind and rain, and many without shoes; the only comfort that presented itself was a fire, which was made from pieces of the wreck that had been washed a shore.

At day light on the morning of the 12th at low water, their removal to the opposite land was effected, some being let down by a rope, others slipping down a ladder to the bottom. After they crossed over they directed their course to a fisherman's shed, distant about a mile and a half from the wreck, where they remained until the next day; the proprietor of this miserable shed not having the means of supplying relief to so considerable a number as took refuge, a party went over land to Trepassy about 14 miles distant, through a marshy country, not inhatited by any human creature, and the foot path through a morass. This party arrived as Trepassy, and reported the event to Messrs. Jackson, Burke, Sims, and the Rev. Mr. Brown, who immediately took measures for alleviating the distressed, by dispatching men of their employ with provisions and spirits, to assist in bringing all those forwards to Trepassy who could walk. Necessity prompted many to undertake this journey barefooted, the hardships and privations which they were enduring were so excessively great. On the 12th, in the evening, the major part of the survivors (assisted by the inhabitants, who during the journey carried the weak and feeble upon their backs,) arrived at Trepassy, where they were billeted by order of the Magistrate, proportionably upon each house.

"There still remained at St. Shotts, the wife of a sergeant of the Veteran Battalion who was *delivered on the top of the rock shortly after she was saved;* the child and herself are doing well. A private whose leg was broken, and a woman severely bruised by the wreck, were also necessarily left there.

"Immediately after their arrival at Trepassy, measures were adopted for the comfort and refreshment of the detachments; boats were provided for their removal to St. Johns. This being effected, his Excellency Admiral Pickmore, the Governor, Major King, commanding the troops, the merchants, and gentlemen of St. John's most promptly and generously came forward in the most handsome manner to the relief of the surviving sufferers. After remaining ten days at St. John's refitting the distressed with clothing and necessaries his Excellency the Admiral chartered the Mercury, of Poole, to bring them to Portsmouth. On this melancholy circumstance it is but justice to mention, that Mr. Joseph Brant, master, Mr. Atkinson, mate, and the seamen of the Harpooner deserve great credit for their unceasing exertions: to their labour those that came on shore by the rope in a great measure owe their safety."—[*London Times.*

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

EMBASSY TO CHINA.

Advices transmitted by an American vessel arrived at Rotterdam from Macao, put the fact of these advices being correct, of the dismissal of our Embassy, beyond the possibility of doubt, by giving a pretty copious abstract of the Edict addressed upon the occasion to the Viceroy of Canton. This document is dated the 15th day of the 9th moon (the 5th September last), of the 21st year of the Emperor Kia King. It apprizes the Viceroy that the Ambassador from the British Court had arrived at the port of Tien Sing, where himself and his suite were invited to a banquet by the Governor of the port.—There they did not observe the usual ceremonies, nor did they seem grateful for the attention and hospitality with which they were received. At Thom Cheu they promised to observe the ceremonies of bending the knee, and the inclinations of the head to the earth. From thence they passed to Y Juan, (a summer palace of the Emperor's). The Emperor ascended the throne to receive them; but they excused themselves from seeing the Emperor, on the plea of indisposition. In consequence of this event, the Emperor immediately ordered the return of the Embassy to their country. He considered, however, that the Ambassador was to blame for being wanting in respect to him, after his King had sent him so long a distance, and over such extensive seas to convey to the Emperor his letter, and to offer him his gifts, by which he certainly evinced an intention that this Ambassador should revere the Emperor, and treat him with respect. He thought, therefore, that the presents ought not to be rejected altogether, otherwise the Emperor would also be deviating from the fundamental principle of shewing kindness to *petty kingdoms.* On this consideration the Emperor was pleased to select the least and most trival of the gifts, which consisted of four maps, two pictures, and ninety-five prints—These were received to do the British King a favour and kindness. In return, the Emperor gave to the King one Pai (1), and Izcou Chu (2), four large purses, and eight small ones. They were intended to shew the King of England his sense of the fundamental rule "Hou lao Po lai" (3). The Ambassadors were very contented and thankful, and also shewed the appearance of repentence and fear. They had since proceeded to Thom Cheu. The Edict then directs the Viceroy of Canton to give them a Banquet on their arrival there, and to say to them:—

"You had little fortune. You arrived at Com. Mew (4), and could not look in his celestial face. Our great Emperor has compassion on your King, who has evinced his candour in admiring our good government. Wherefore, the Emperor has agreed to receive the smallest gifts of your King, and has rewarded him with precious things of much value. You ought to be thankful for his celestial goodness, and return with all haste to your country, as your King wishes, and venerate the intentious of your benefactor. The articles not received shall be embarked with all security and care, without injury or loss." If, after this warning, the Ambassador beg of you the favour of accepting the presents not received, only say, "We have the express decree of the Emperor, and are not bold enough again to offend his sense of hearing, and with these words reject their supplication—Reverse this."

In addition to this edict, which was made public, it was supposed that the viceroy had received secret instructions that the vessels belonging to the embassy should be strictly watched, wherever they might put into, on their return from the Yellow Sea. The effects of this jealousy were first manifested towards the general Hewitt, which arrived some time before the Alceste and Lyra. Upon her arrival at Second Bar she was surrounded by junks and war-boats, and it was intimated to Captain Campbell that, until further orders, he was to have no intercourse with the shore. Notwithstanding this injunction, Captain Campbell contrived to proceed incognito to Canton, to consult Mr. Metcalf, who lost no time in writing to the Oppo of the customs, as well as to the viceroy of Canton. Instead of a direct reply in writing, conformably to the regulation agreed to after the late dispute with the Authorities at Canton, a verbal answer was returned through the linguist in the service of the English. The gentlemen of the Factory remonstrated against this proceeding, but the Viceroy refused to have any communication with them, and referred them to the merchants; thus reverting to the same system which led to the late misunderstanding. The Factory, baffled in every effort to procure an explanation, directed Captain Campbell to proceed to Whampore, in defiance of any opposition on the part of the war-boats. He was instructed, however, not to fire with shot, unless it became absolutely necessary. The Mandarins, upon learning the determination of Captain Campbell to force his way, suffered him to proceed to Whampore without any interruption. In revenge, however, for this insult to their authority, they prevailed on the Merchants to refuse a cargo to the vessel. In the hope of obtaining one for her, and upon the refusal of the officers of Government to hold any communication with the British, a deputation of Commanders marched into the city, and presented a petition to the Viceroy, at his palace. The petition was received; but next day the Compradore, and two linguists in the service of the British, were seized and conveyed to the city, on a charge of having shewn the English their way to the palace. They were dreadfully tortured for this offence, and chastised with the bomboo, until they were at the point of death. The Compradore was still detained in prison; but as he was a person in great trust in the Fractory, having in charge the receipts of the Treasury, every exertion was making at the date of the late accounts to obtain his relase. This treatment of the Compradore and linguits must place the Factory in a very embarrassing situation, as it will deter any of the natives from, in future, entering into their service.

The Viceroy continued to repel all attempts to renew a direct intercourse with the British; but he at length condescended to intimate, through the merchants, that he would permit the General Hewitt to load, if Captain Campbell would wait until the arrival of Lord Amherst, and consent to carry back the rejected presents. It appears that prior to the attack upon the Alceste by the forts in the Bogue, of which we have already given the particulars, Captain Maxwell had sustained an attack at the intermediate station of Chun-Pee. The forts there fired over the war-boats upon the Alceste, but the compliment was returned with such effect that they were speedily reduced to silence. The subsequent affair with the forts in the Bogue lasted forty minutes. It was rumoured at Canton that the Chinese ministers had been dismissed with great disgrace. The reason assigned by some was their not having sooner apprised the Emperor of the reluctance expressed by Lord Amherst to conform to the ceremonies practised by foreigners at the Chinese court. By others it was attributed to their not having informed him of the result of the Nepaulese war until the arrival of Lord Amherst, one great object of whose mission was supposed to be the removal of any alarm that might have prevailed at the Court of Pekin from the extension of our conquests to the borders of territories formerly tributary to the Chinese, and to the sovereignty of which they still lay claim.

(1) Pai is a precious stone, of a white colour, in length about a yard and a half, in which there is a flower in the shape of a human heart. It is often given by Mandarins to the Emperor, and vice versa, on any prosperous event.

(2) Izcou Chu is a circular ornament, formed of 108 precious stones; which is put on the breasts of the Mandarins when they appear before the Emperor.

(3) Meaning "receive little and give much," a doctrine of Confucius, always observed by his Imperial Majesty!!

(4) A gate of the hall in front of which the Emperor sits.

Curious anecdote.—Extract of a letter from Benares, May 6, 1816:—"Since you tell me that you wish to hear about native customs and manners, I must mention a fellow who has been lately hung at Calcutta, and suffered for an offence which I think never was heard of in Europe:—He was an admirable swimmer and diver, and used to frequent the GHAUTS and places where the women came to bathe in the river. He would make his way along under the surface of the water, till he got close among them and then seizing one of them by the legs, would drag her under the water for the sake of her ornaments; for the women of this country always bathe in their valuable gems and pearls. Meanwhile the newspapers teemed with horrible accounts of alligators carrying away bathers;—and these monsters were talked of and feared by every one, and seen by no one. At last, one day, a girl disengaged herself from his grasp, rose to the top of the water, and screamed out that it was no beast, but a MAN! He was then caught, and confessed that he had carried on the trade for seven years. Of the number of his victims he had kept no reckoning."

Modern Buccaneers.—Letters from the West-Indies express the alarm and indignation which prevail there at the depredations committed on commerce, and the blood daily shed, by the citizens of neutral America in American built and equipped vessels, under the cover of the unacknowledged flag of revolutionary associations in Spanish America. The Governors of several islands, they say, have made strong representations to the European sovereigns on the subject, and have required of them measures to suppress these depredations, which, otherwise must result in the establishment of a new Algiers on the Spanish Maine. It is feared by Americans in the islands, that the honest commerce of the U. S. will be spoliated in retaliation for the depredations of these reputed Americans.

The Havana papers mention frequent bloody rencounters between the Spanish vessels which arrive and privateers manned wholly by Americans.—*American paper.*

Gedrukt, en Saturdags 's Morgens uitgeven
By WILLIAM LEE;
Drukker van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden.